

# Social Studies

## Chapter 6: *The Civil War*

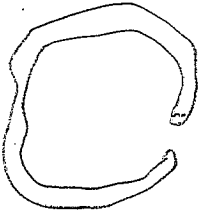
Name: Key

### I. A Nation at War

#### A. North Against South

1. **border states** - slave states that stayed in Union
  - a. Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware
2. Northern advantages
  - a. 22 million people
  - b. factories to make war supplies
  - c. RR to transport them
3. Southern advantages
  - a. 9 million people (1/3 were slaves)
  - b. fought on "home turf"
  - c. had great military leaders
4. North's plan
  - a. blocked southern ports
  - b. took control of the Mississippi
  - c. attacked from East and West
5. South's plan
  - a. fight off the North until they gave up
  - b. hope for help from Britain and France because of the cotton trade

North	South
people	home turf
factories	leaders
supplies	heart
RR	
Anacanda Plan	



#### B. Key battles

1. Bull Run
  - a. North wanted Confederate capitol, Richmond, Virginia
  - b. fought near Manassas and retreated the first time
  - c. tried twice more and was defeated by General Lee
2. Battle of Antietam
  - a. Lee headed North to Maryland
  - b. stopped by the Union
  - c. deadliest DAY of the war - 23,000 casualties - soldiers who are killed OR wounded
3. Battle of Shiloh
  - a. General Grant defeated Confederate troops in the West
4. Mississippi River

Damage the back!

a. Union navy took all Confederate cities along the river besides Vicksburg

### C. Leaders

1. Robert E. Lee - Confederate General
2. Ulysses S. Grant - Union General
3. Jefferson Davis
  - a. President of the Confederacy
  - b. was running out of food, weapons, money and soldiers
  - c. started a **draft** - gov. selects people to serve in military
  - d. was often ignored by the southern states
4. Abraham Lincoln
  - a. President of the United States
  - b. needed to win support to continue the war
  - c. also drafted
  - d. rich bought their way out, so others rioted

### D. Turning Points

1. Lincoln decided this was no longer a war to save the Union but a war to end Slavery
  - a. would weaken the Confederacy
  - b. would gain North's support
  - c. would have more help
2. Emancipation Proclamation
  - a. **emancipation** - freeing of enslaved people
  - b. ended slavery in the Confederacy (not border states)
  - c. the south ignored it
3. Battle of Vicksburg
  - a. Confederates could shoot at the Union ships on the Mississippi
  - b. Grant surrounded and fired cannons for 6 weeks
  - c. now controlled the river and cut the south in half
4. Battle of Gettysburg
  - a. Lee attacked in Pennsylvania
  - b. 14,000 charged,  $\frac{1}{2}$  were killed and the rest retreated
  - c. Bloodiest BATTLE of the war!
5. The Gettysburg Address
  - a. short speech
  - b. said American democracy WOULD survive because of the sacrifices!



# THE Emancipation Proclamation

## Interpret Primary Source Documents

**DIRECTIONS:** The passage below from the Emancipation Proclamation contains words in boldface type. Use context clues to define those words. Match each word in the list with its definition, and write the correct letter in the blank. Then, on a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions that follow.

And by **virtue** of the power and for the purpose **aforsaid**, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said **designated** States and parts of States are, and **henceforward** shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to **abstain** from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of **suitable** condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to **garrison** forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to **man** vessels of all sorts in said service.

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| _____ virtue       | A. pointed out; shown                            |
| _____ aforsaid     | B. from this time on                             |
| _____ designated   | C. because of; on the grounds of                 |
| _____ henceforward | D. right; proper                                 |
| _____ abstain      | E. spoken of before; mentioned previously        |
| _____ suitable     | F. to station troops in a fort or town           |
| _____ garrison     | G. to take an assigned place for work or defense |
| _____ man          | H. to keep oneself back; to choose not to do     |

*Partners!  
Dictionaries!*

1. What is the most important message in the first paragraph?
2. What did President Lincoln recommend to former slaves in the second paragraph?
3. In the last paragraph, what did President Lincoln declare about the armed services?

## II. The Human Face of War

## A. The Soldier's Life

1. found terror and boredom instead of excitement and glory
2. **camp** - group of temporary shelters like tents
  - a. read
  - b. sang
  - c. wrote letters
  - d. acted in plays
  - e. published papers
  - f. ate the same old food, if anything at all
3. Who fought?
  - a. whites
  - b. 180,000 African Americans for the Union
  - c. immigrants
  - d. Native Americans
  - e. women and children
4. casualties
  - a. most ever in American history
  - b. from battle AND disease
5. Clara Barton - nurse who later founded the Red Cross

## B. On the Home Front

1. **home front** - all the people who are not in the military
  - a. women sewed uniforms
  - b. knitted socks
  - c. made bandages
  - d. raised money
3. **civilian** - person who is not in the military
  - a. saw the war through new photography
  - b. Matthew Brady - photographer
4. in the South
  - a. their homes were battlefields and much was destroyed
  - b. many people were going hungry because of inflation
  - c. slaves suffered but had hope

# THE BONNIE BLUE FLAG

When South Carolina joined the Confederacy, its flag changed, but Harry Macarthy's song, "The Bonnie Blue Flag," which was about South Carolina's first flag, quickly became the Confederacy's national anthem.

## Link Music to History

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the words to the song. Then answer the questions that follow.

### Verse One

1. We are a band of brothers, and native to the soil,
2. Fighting for the property we gained by honest toil;
3. And when our rights were threatened, the cry rose near and far:
4. Hurrah! for the bonnie blue flag that bears a single star.

### Verse Two

1. As long as the Union was faithful to her trust,
2. Like friends and like brothers, kind were we and just;
3. But now, when Northern treachery attempts our rights to mar,
4. We hoist, on high, the bonnie blue flag that bears a single star.

### Last Verse

1. Then here's to our Confederacy—strong we are and brave,
2. Like patriots of old, we'll fight, our heritage to save;
3. And rather than submit to shame, to die we would prefer—
4. So cheer for the bonnie blue flag that bears a single star.

### Chorus

1. Hurrah! hurrah! for Southern rights! hurrah!
2. Hurrah! for the bonnie blue flag that bears a single star.

1. Write the phrase that is repeated in line 4 of each verse.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which line in Verse One describes how the Confederate soldiers felt about one another?

Describe that feeling. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Each verse has one line that states a reason that the Confederacy was fighting. List each line number and give the reason.

Verse One    Line Number: \_\_\_\_\_    Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

Verse Two    Line Number: \_\_\_\_\_    Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

Last Verse    Line Number: \_\_\_\_\_    Reason: \_\_\_\_\_

*You Tube*

## III. The War Ends

## A. Union Victories

1. Lincoln put Grant in charge of the Union army to capture Richmond

2. Sherman's March

a. set out to attack Atlanta, Georgia

b. **telegraph** - machine that sends electric signals over wires, informed Lincoln that they had finally won

c. March to the Sea

1.) headed to Savannah on the coast and destroyed everything in between

2.) **total war** - strategy of destroying an enemy's resources

a.) stole food

b.) killed animals

c.) wrecked factories

d.) railroad tracks

4.) wanted the South to give up

## B. Grant and Lee

1. Grant kept pounding on Richmond

2. Lee tried to hold strong but was pushed back

3. fought head to head for almost a year

4. North sent Grant soldiers, food, and supplies

5. the South had nothing left for Lee

6. his soldiers **deserted** - leave the army without permission

7. surrendered at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865

8. Grant said Lee's men could go home and gave them 25,000 meals

9. Grant told his men not to celebrate and they saluted their old enemies...and countrymen again...as they walked

by to surrender!

# ★ CIVIL WAR ★

# HORSES

Apply Information from a Chart

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the chart below. Then complete the activities that follow.

<b>CIVIL WAR GENERALS' HORSES</b>				
<b>HORSE'S NAME</b>	<b>RIDER'S NAME</b>	<b>ARMY</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>FURTHERMORE</b>
Don Juan	George Armstrong Custer	Union	Bay stallion	Custer had more horses (7) killed under him than any other Union leader.
Butler	Wade Hampton	Confederate	Bay stallion	One of Hampton's officers gave him the horse as a gift.
Sam	William Tecumseh Sherman	Union	Half-breed bay stallion	The horse was so steady under gunfire that Sherman could write orders while riding.
Lexington	William Tecumseh Sherman	Union	Kentucky thoroughbred	Sherman rode Lexington during his final review of his army.
Traveller	Robert E. Lee	Confederate	Iron gray gelding	Traveller was called the greatest warhorse of all time, except for Alexander the Great's horse.
Old Spot	Judson Kilpatrick	Union	Arabian	The horse outlived his master.

1. Underline the name of the general who had seven horses killed under him.
2. Put a star next to the name of each general who rode a bay stallion.
3. Put a box around the name of the horse that outlived his master.
4. a) Imagine you are a Civil War general. Explain why it is important to choose a good horse.

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- b) Which of the horses on the chart would you have chosen? Explain your answer.

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# U.S. Map

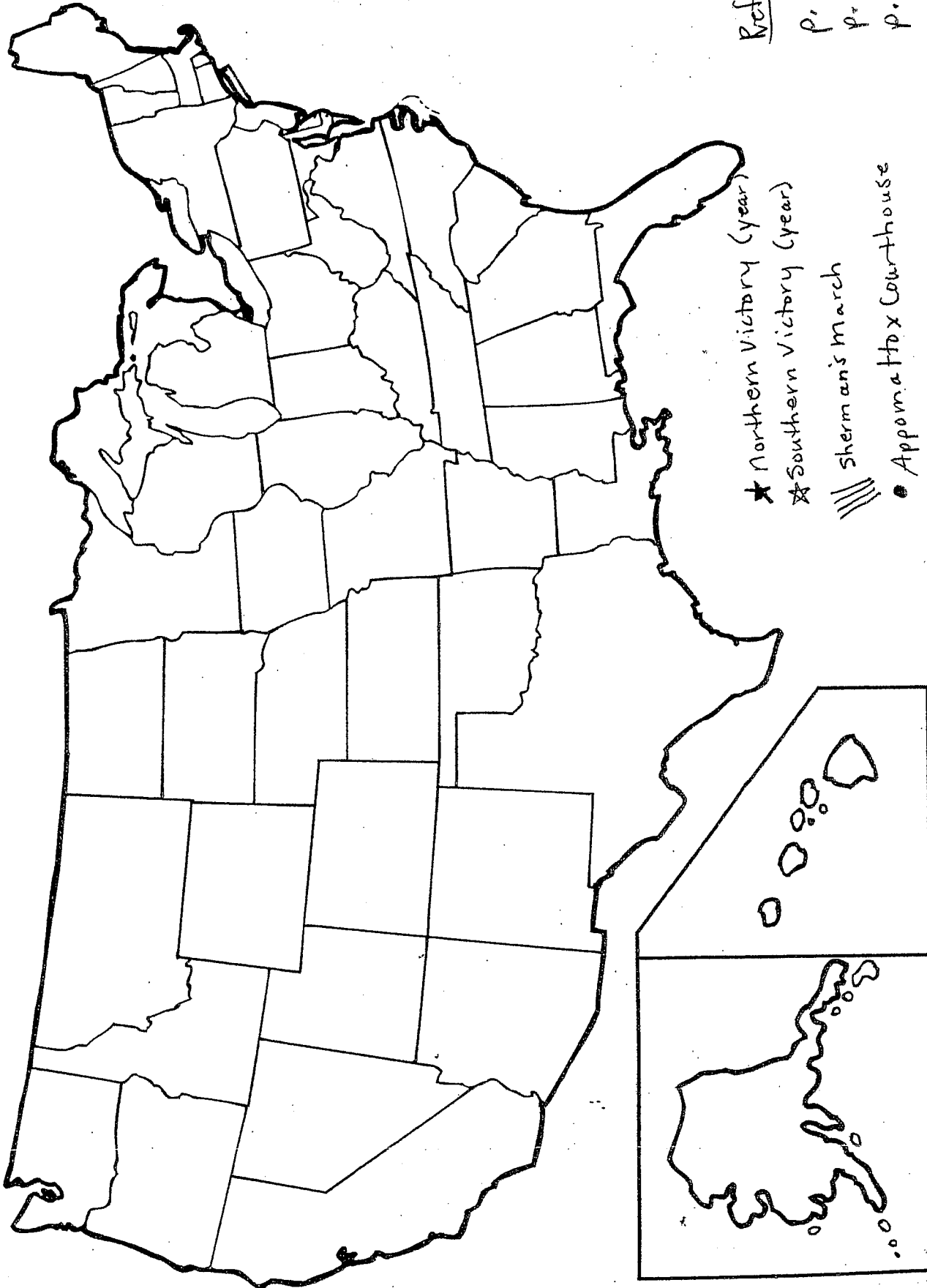
Use with "Map Masters" on page 50.

Refer to:

p. 168

p. 177

p. 191



★ Northern Victory (year)

✱ Southern Victory (year)

|||| Sherman's March

● Appomattox Courthouse

□ Union States

□ Confederate States

□ Border States

not to scale



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# An American Symbol

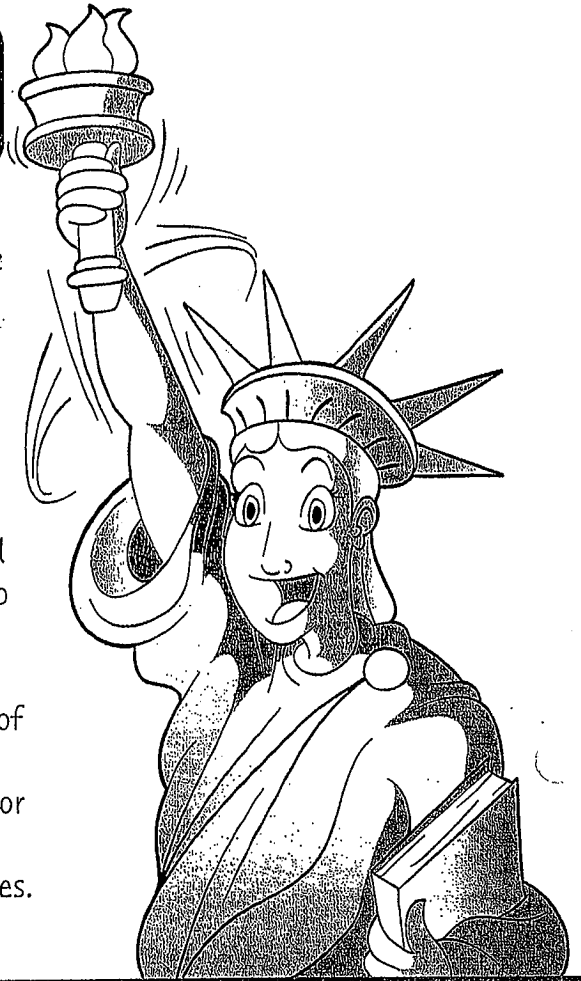
**You can climb all the way to the Statue of Liberty's crown (522 steps), but the temperature inside can be up to 20° hotter than it is outside!**

The Statue of Liberty was a gift from the people of France. It was a gift of friendship. The statue, titled *Liberty Enlightening the World*, was also a tribute to democratic government. The United States had just survived a civil war. It had proved that democracy could work. The statue was built to honor that achievement too.

The Statue of Liberty was designed by Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi. He modeled the statue's face after his mother's. The statue weighs 225 tons. Its copper "skin" is just  $\frac{3}{32}$ -inch thick. (That's about as thick as two pennies stacked together.) Its metal support frame was designed by Alexandre Gustave Eiffel. He also designed the Eiffel Tower.

Aunt Liberty, as the statue has been called, stands 151 feet 1 inch tall. The statue holds a tablet that is stamped with the date of the Declaration of Independence. The links of a broken chain at Aunt Liberty's feet represent freedom from slavery and tyranny, or unjust rule.

The Statue of Liberty has become a symbol of the United States. It stands for freedom for people throughout the world.



Unscramble the following important words from the selection. Then underline each one in the selection.

1. USATET \_\_\_\_\_

2. EALTB T \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_

3. TYBLREI \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_

4. LOBMY S \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_

5. SPEDFIIRNH \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_

6. MOCDYCRAE \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_

7. SDNEIDEG \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_

8. ORCPEP \_\_\_\_\_

9. BEUTTRI \_\_\_\_\_ ○ \_\_\_\_\_

10. YNNART \_\_\_\_\_

Rearrange the circled letters to name the quality for which the Statue of Liberty stands.

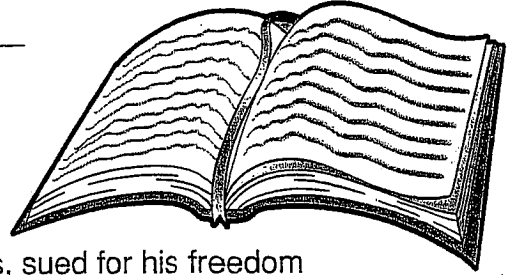
\_\_\_\_\_

**Bonus Box:** Write each word's definition on another sheet of paper.

Names \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

# CIVIL WAR SCAVENGER HUNT



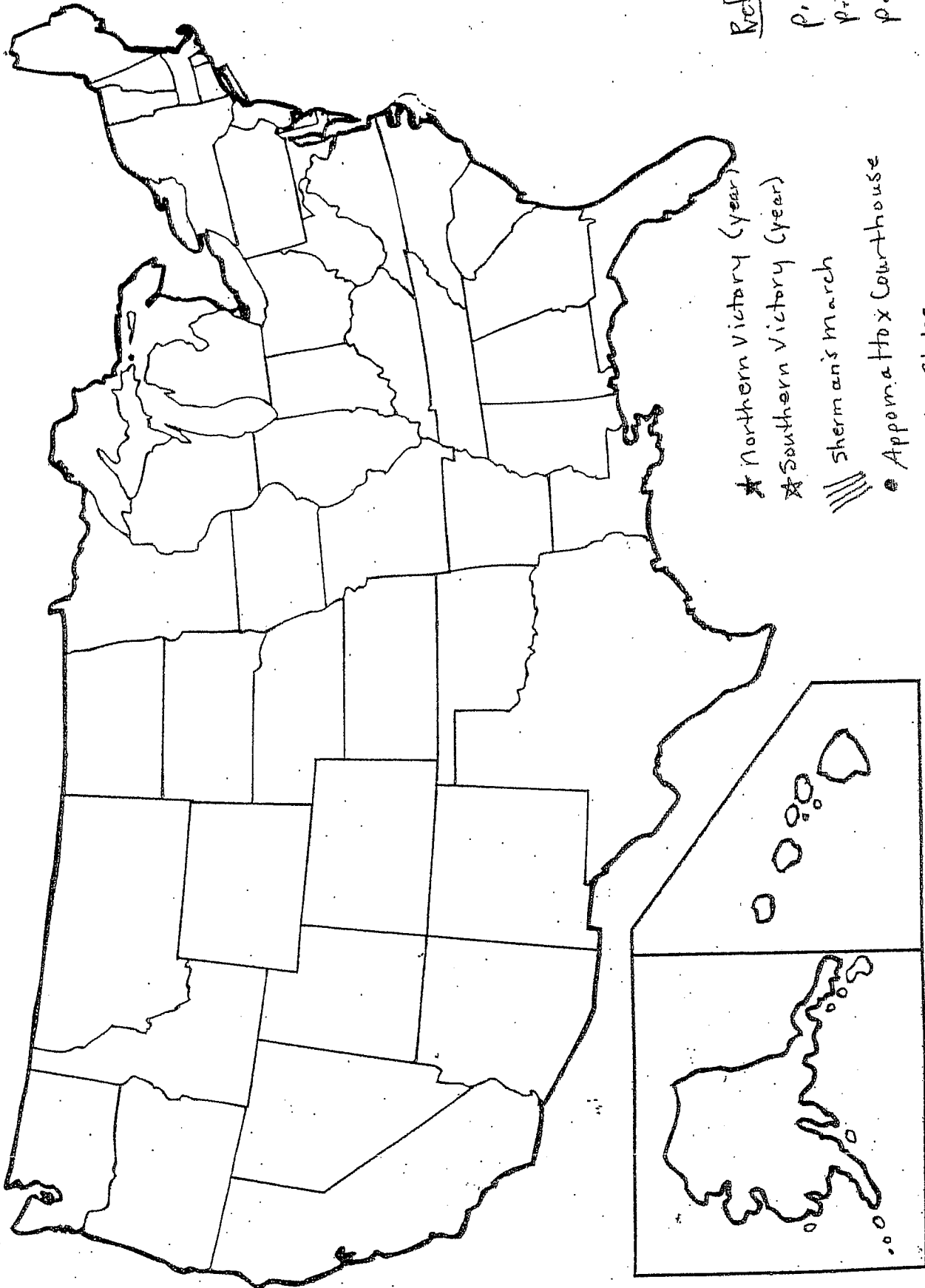
Shade the box next to each fact you find.  
Then record the fact and your resource.

- 1** a slave who, after living in a free territory for four years, sued for his freedom  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2** the name for a state that did not allow slavery  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3** Speaker of the House in 1820  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4** the abolitionist who tried to lead a revolt at Harper's Ferry in 1859  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5** the man elected President of the United States in 1860  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 6** to break away from the rest of the country  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7** the first state that broke away from the rest of the country  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 8** Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina were among the states that joined this  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 9** the man chosen to be president of the Confederate States of America  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 10** a war fought between regions of one nation  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 11** the first real battle of the Civil War, fought July 21, 1861  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 12** the Union general who later became president  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 13** the Confederate general whose surrender led to the end of the Civil War  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 14** President Lincoln's official announcement to end slavery in the Confederate states  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 15** woman who went into Virginia battlefields to treat wounded soldiers  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_
- 16** in 1865, General Grant accepted this from General Lee  
\_\_\_\_\_ Source: \_\_\_\_\_

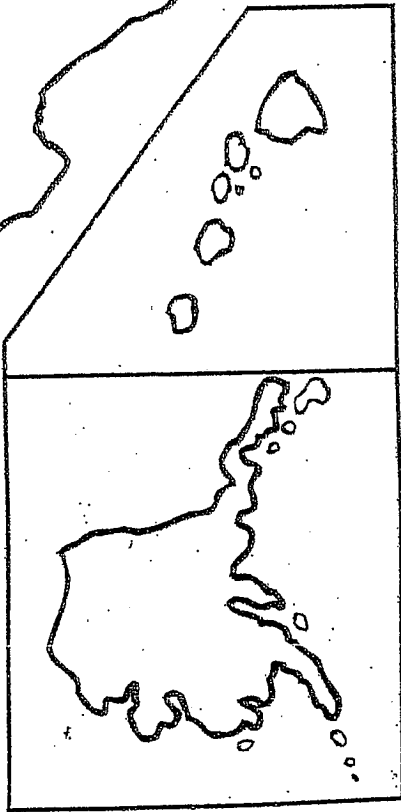
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not to scale